

H.C. Burleigh Papers

Galbraith

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TIME	5.1 / 53
BY	



Dr. T. M. Galbraith

## Present at Birth Of More Than 1,200 Napanee Babies

Napanee, July 2.—An honorary life member of the Ontario Medical Association, Dr. Thomas Maxwell Galbraith, 72, died today in Kingston General Hospital, of coronary thrombosis. He had carried on his practice here for 34 years.

Born at Thornbury, he received his early education at Midland, later graduating in arts from Queen's University. After spending two years teaching science in high schools at Gananoque and Port Hope he returned to Queen's where he graduated in medicine in 1910.

He spent some time as an interne at Kingston General Hospital, the Ontario Mental Hospital at Kingston, later taking postgraduate work in New York City. He established his first practice at Yarker, moving to Napanee in 1918.

While at Napanee, Dr. Galbraith brought more than 1,200 babies into the world. He was a past president of the Lennox and Addington County Medical Association, jail surgeon and a county coroner, and one time member of the council of the Ontario Medical Association. He was a former member of the Napanee public school board and of the Masonic Order. He served on the parish executive of St. Mary Magdalene Anglican Church and at the time of his death was chairman of the Napanee Library Board.

Dr. Galbraith leaves his wife and one daughter Mrs. Peter Crichton (Mary) of Toronto.

## Charge Farmer Shot Constable

White River, July 2 (C.N.S.)

Joseph Laronde,

charged with at

Provincial

Gilmore

arrested

the



Contrasting style  
wear "die gasebarede" (y)  
members of chorus, typif

## Ghost Gales Blow At 1,000 MPH 100 Miles Aloft

Washington, July 2. — Winds of 1,000 mile-an-hour velocities, capable of levelling cities were they to blow through man's domain, have been discovered 100 miles above the earth.

But these winds, though measured, are not man able to sphere at the

V. McAree

## Light on Katyn Massacre

ected that before the month committee of the United House of Representatives e its report on the Katyn . It may report that it is o decide as to whether the or the Russian Government the massacre of about 15,000 and technicians of the army. In that case one of at mysteries of the war will solved. The committee, of has had access to witnesses material not available to the al public in forming an opin- the affair. But judging on evidence is available and as- ing, perhaps rashly, that the sses who have spoken in pub- were telling the truth, the ans seem to be guilty. This is opinion of many including the rs of The American Mercury have reviewed the case in the issue. We report their find- while aware that in recent ths this once fine magazine has enerated to the status of house an for the extreme right wing the Republican Party. It can lieve no good of Roosevelt and uman and loses no opportunity blacken their names. That, of urse, is the right of an independ- t magazine, but it leaves it open the suspicion that it might twist misconstrue evidence in support its main dogma that Roosevelt and Truman have lied and deceived their fellow countrymen again and again.

### Imprisoned by Russians

ut among the undisputed facts Katyn mystery is the parti- Poland by Germany and . At the time a con- the Polish army by the Rus- the officers They

had come only recently to the area. The Mercury says: "In 1945, on the release from German prisons of the American officers who had been taken to Katyn in 1943, one of them was flown to Washington, where, in the Pentagon, he signed a detailed statement of his observations. This statement was suppressed and the officer sworn to secrecy. Why? Because at Nuremberg we and the Russians were preparing to try the Germans for high crimes, and one of the crimes with which we were charging the Germans was the Katyn massacre. As the result of protests by free Poles, this charge was subsequently dropped.

### Learning Too Late

But in 1949 Julius Epstein formed the American Committee for the Investigation of the Katyn Massacre and as a result of its activities a Congressional committee was set up. The Mercury editors believe that if the truth had been revealed in 1945 it might have been helpful, for Russia at that time had not fastened her clutches on Poland, Czechoslovakia or China. Her propagandists were busy throughout the world portraying the Soviet Union as a kindly, peace-loving democracy. Indeed, some of them are still industriously harping on this theme despite all the contrary evidence that has piled up in recent years. Knowledge that the Russians, not the Germans, were responsible for what happened in the Katyn Woods might have aroused the free world and made Russia's conquests more difficult, if not impossible.

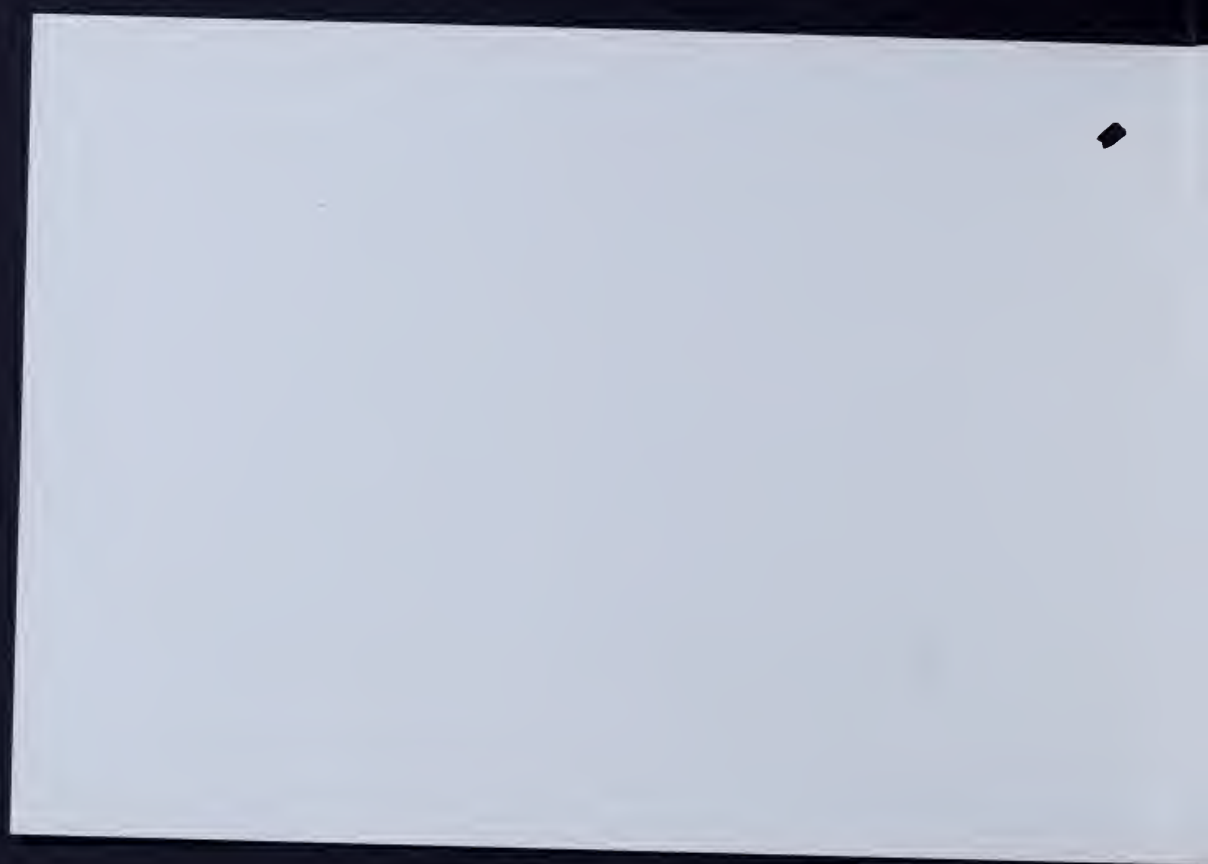
### Witnesses Intimidated

The magazine says further that American troops were used in Germany to beat up and harass witnesses who tried to testify to the truth. It suggests that Secretary Acheson's participation in the Katyn lie may be explained by the fact that in 1946 the Communist Government of Poland was a client of his law firm and that the firm was seeking a loan of \$90,000,000 from the Government of the United States. It succeeded and collected \$53.98 for its services. The protest of the U.S. Ambassador to the State would be govern-





From original drawing by Anna Jane Galbraith of the County Tyrone, Ireland (from Inverness, Scotland) wife of Thomas Sinclair Baker U. E. of Stirling, Ontario, School teacher in the Bay of Quinte District 100 years ago.



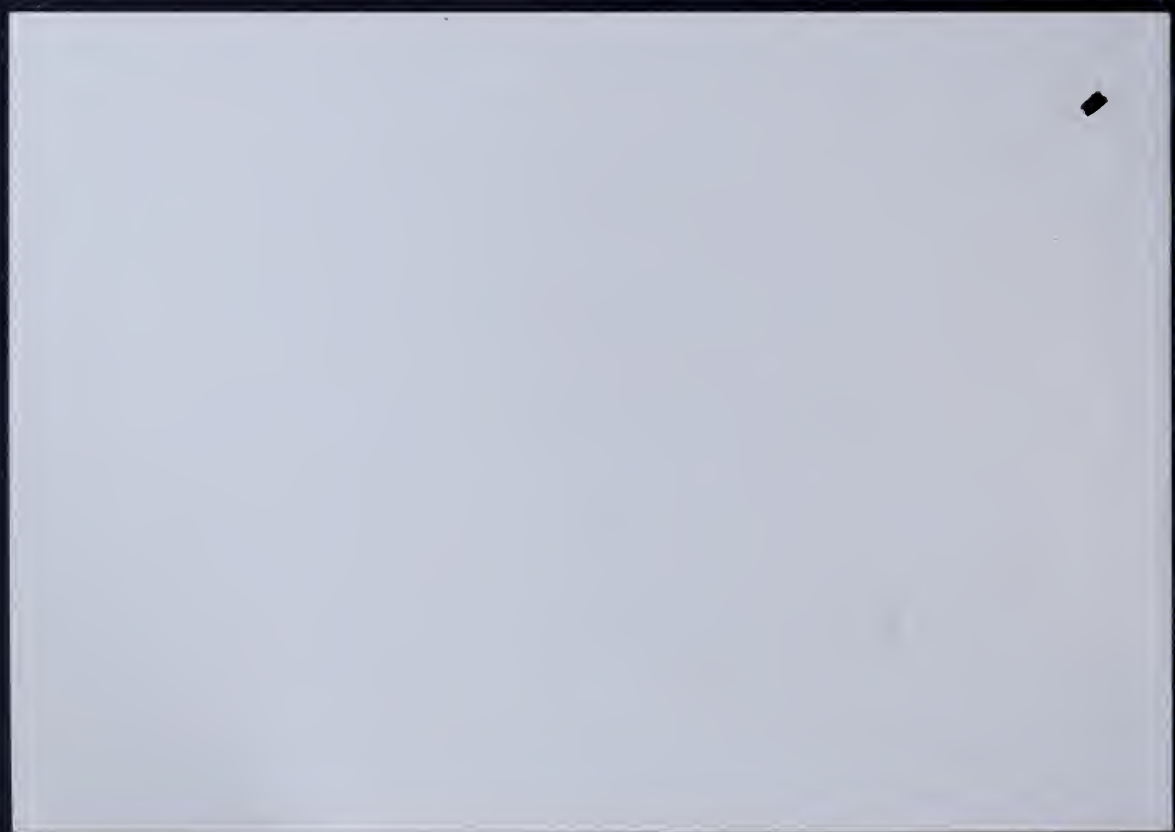
1951 - 1952

*A Merry Christmas*

*A Happy New Year*

*from*

*The Parsonage Family, Stirling, Ont.*





nt of Ontario "accept its  
st responsibility," called  
unicipalities to press for  
ation of their place in the  
ference program and recom-  
t that all citizens express  
views in letters to Prime  
er St. Laurent and Premier

## Orange Lodges at Athens

NS — The district meet-  
the Orange Lodges in the  
Leeds and Lansdowne was  
Athens. When Athens LOL  
tained lodges of Pine Hill,  
anee.

## WILLIAM GALBRAITH CAMDEN EAST

— Funeral of  
William Galbraith, who died in  
Kingston General Hospital was  
held from the Wartman funeral  
home. The service was in charge  
of Rev. M. F. Oldham.

The deceased, who came from  
Winnipeg two years ago, was stay-  
ing at the home of Mrs. John  
Galbraith, and had been in poor  
health for the past few months.  
He was in his 85th year and was  
predeceased by his wife several  
years ago.

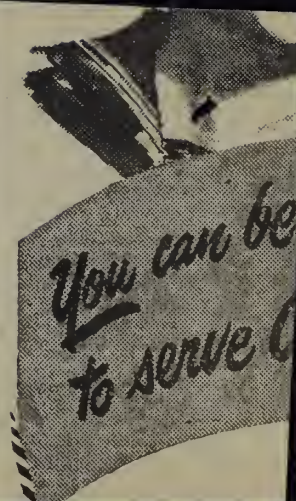
Pall-bearers were Harry Hinch,  
Harry Robinson, George Robin-  
son and Joseph Lewis. The body  
was placed in the vault at Nap-

on, a 26-year-old flychaser with only two years of minor league experience, who carries the colorful nickname of "Suitcase" because of his large feet.

Simpson, like Easter, is a left-hand Negro swatter. Like Easter, he makes the jump from San Diego, and like Easter, he carries a "can't miss" tag. The six foot, two-inch 200-pounder had a terrific year with the Padres.

#### **MODERATOR PLANS TRIP**

**HALIFAX — (CP) —** Rt. Rev. C. F. Nicholson, moderator of the United Church of Canada, will be a busy man for the next two months. He leaves next week for Ontario and will be on the move until early April, speaking on an



# Directory of 1904

## Durham County

### Cartwright Tp.

Gulbraith, David	Blackstock	f	con	3	lot	16
" Edward	"	f	"	3	"	15

### Cavan Tp

Gulbraith, Francis	Port Hope	f	"	7	"	2
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### Clarke Tp

Gulbraith, Duncan	Newcastle	f	"	2	"	34
" Peter	Orono	f	"	6	"	20

### Darlington Tp

Gulbraith, D.	Bourmanville	f	"	BF	"	4
" D	"	f	"	BF	"	5
" D.E.	"	f	"	2	"	7
" Joseph	"	f	"	2	"	7
" J.A.	"	f	"	BF	"	2
" Roderick	"	f	"	8	"	10
" Wm	"	f	"	8	"	10

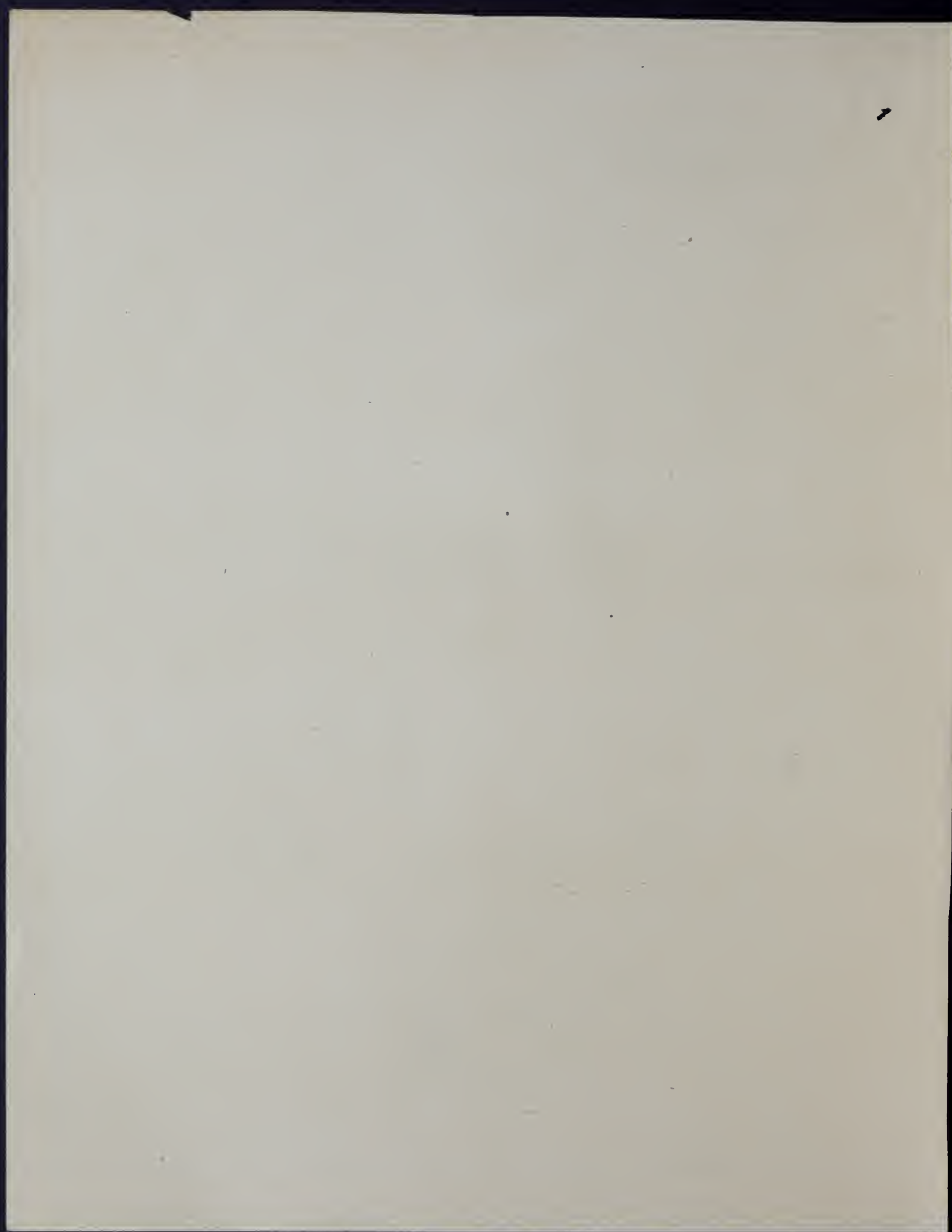
### Manvers Tp.

Gulbraith F.W.	Port Hope	f	"	7	"	24
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## Lennox & Addington

### Canden (East) Tp.

Gulbraith, Alfred	Colebrook	f	"	2	"	42
" Andrew	"	f	"	2	"	44
" D	Canden East	t	"	1	"	3
" G.A.	Croydon	t	"	8	"	14
" J. Mrs	"	t	"	7	"	10
" John	Canden East	f	"	2	"	39



Camden (East) Tp. (cont'd)

Galbraith, J. S.	Camden East	F	acre	2	lot	32
"	Robert Colebrook	F	"	3	"	40
"	S. Mrs Croydon	F	"	7	"	10
"	W. G.	F	"	7	"	12

Bethany, Durham Co

Galbraith, F. W. planing mill

Bowmanville, Durham Co

Galbraith Donald G. M.  
" M. C. Solicitor

Croydon, Addington Co

Galbraith, George. General store

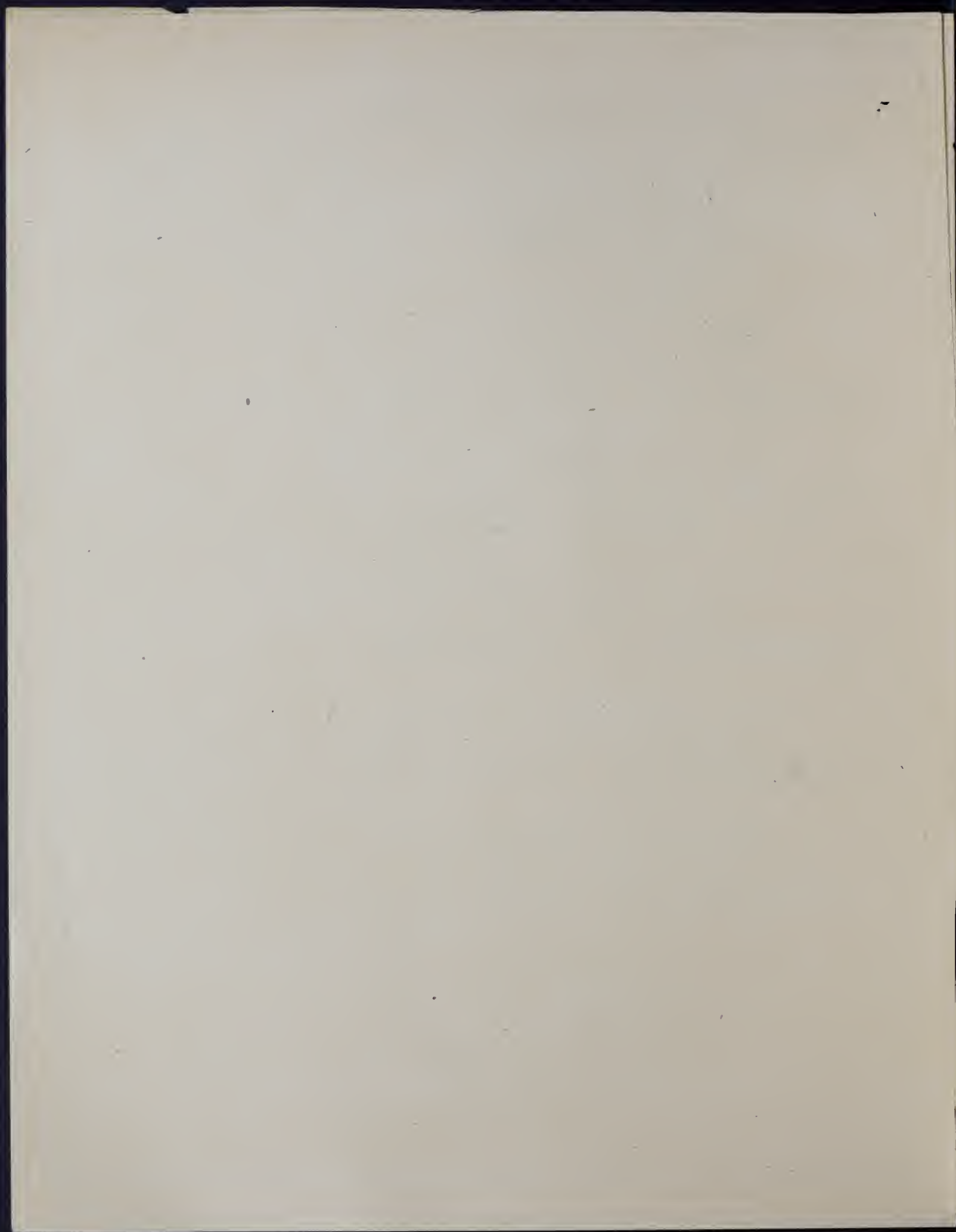
Newcastle, Durham Co

Galbraith, D. J. chopping mill

Port Hope, Durham Co

Galbraith, F. W. builder &c





# Directory of 1865

## Township of Camden East

Samuel Galbreath	(2)	29
Andrew <del>Galbreath</del>	(7)	10
James "	2	28
John "	2	27
William "	2	32
William "	(3)	40

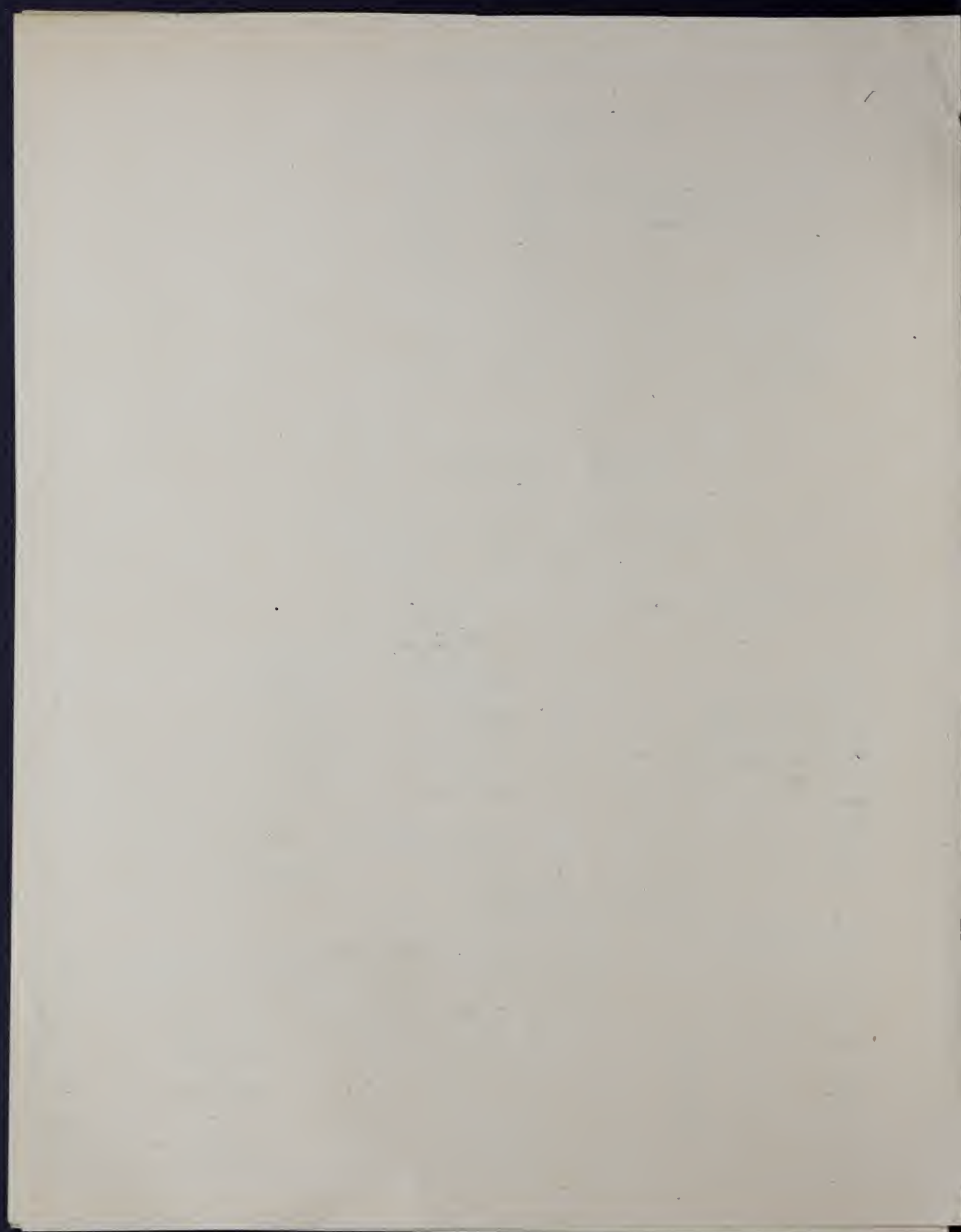
## Atlas of 1878

## Township of Camden

Wm Galbraith	conc 2	S $\frac{1}{2}$ of 31	} 215 ac
		SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30	
Andrew "	" 7	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32	200 ac
		all 10	
S. Galbraith	" 2	S $\frac{2}{3}$ 29	137 ac
J. Galbraith Est	" 2	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 28	100 ac
John "	" 2	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 39	50 ac
Wm "	" 3	S part - 39 & 40	150 ac
John "	" 1	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 31	100 ac

## Patrons Directory

John Galbraith Sr	conc 2	lot 42	farmer & dealer -	celebrated Ireland 1847		
			agr. implements			
James "	" 2	" 29	farmer	Camden E	"	1843
Wm "	" 2	" 39	"	Colchester	"	1847
John "	" 1	" 31	"	Camden East	"	1842
Wm "	" 1	" 31	"	"	"	1844
Andrew "	" 7	" 10	"	Croydon	"	1842



John  
Progenitor

col James

John  
Rosary Co Tyrone  
d. 25 May 1668

Capt James  
of Rosary

John  
d. 26 Jan 1742 at 72

John  
of Rosary

only son  
d. 1754 at 40

James d. 1768  
Geo Fakes  
Samuel  
of Greenmount  
& Omagh  
Rev Geo  
d. 1770

John  
of Rosary  
= Katharine  
d. 21 Jan 1711  
of Samuel  
of Greenmount  
& Omagh

John  
of Rosary  
d. 1808  
John  
d. 1812  
Arthur  
Towry  
Kath  
Jane

John  
d. 1770  
of Samuel  
of Rosary  
= Jane  
d. 1770  
Arthur  
Towry  
of Rosary  
d. 1770

John  
d. 1770  
of Samuel  
of Rosary  
= Jane  
d. 1770  
Arthur  
Towry  
of Rosary  
d. 1770

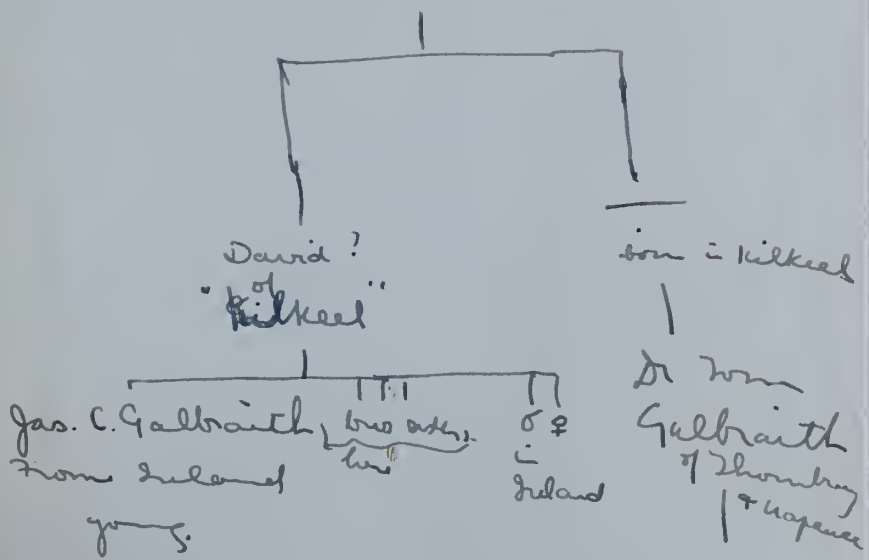
John  
d. 1770  
of Samuel  
of Rosary  
= Jane  
d. 1770  
Arthur  
Towry  
of Rosary  
d. 1770

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

MEMORANDUM:



Galbraith.



DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

MEMORANDUM:

Burke's Landed Gentry

Galbraith

VII, 350-1, 338-2, 417-2, 481-2

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The Medical Profession in U.C. 1834-35

April 1835

David Galbraith M.C.R. Ed., of Darlington passed  
his examination.

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Fellows Cemetery  
Emmetsburg

Dora Galbraith, wife of Sidney L. Fellows, d. June 21, 1900  
aged 24 years.

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Moscow (East) Cemetery.

Wm Chapman 1875-1938

Lds Mary Kerr 1881-19

John Kerr d. Apr 7, 1913 aged 71 yrs 3 mos.

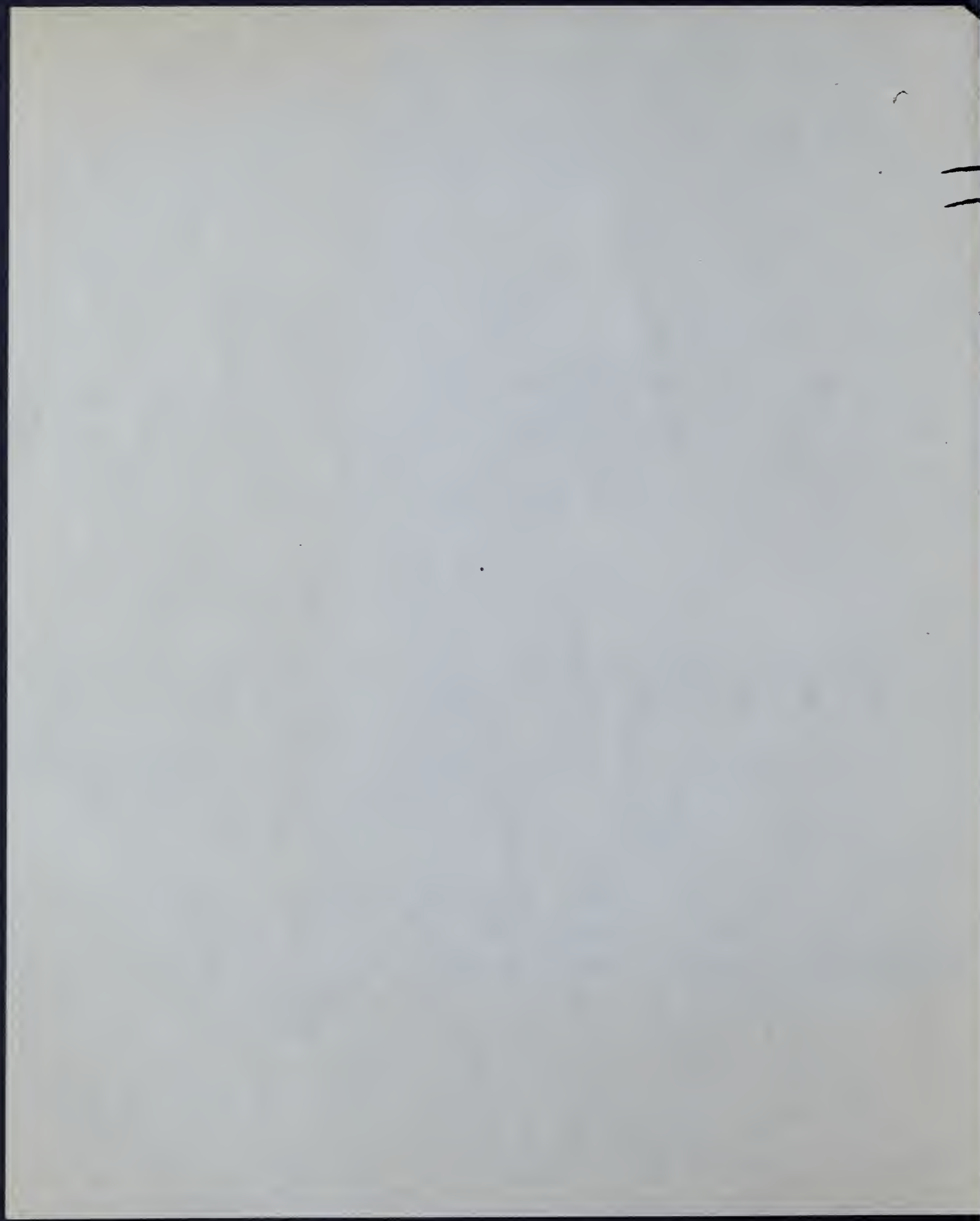
Sarah Jane Galbraith 1855-1929

Stanley Kerr, d. Sept. 10, 1909 aged 30 yrs.

Robert B. Galbraith 1855-19

Celia Jackson, his wife, 1862-1937

In memory of Pte. Earle Bruce Galbraith d. France 1917  
aged 26 years.



## THE GALBRAITHS OF CAMDEN TOWNSHIP

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <p><u>John Galbraith</u> (1787-1855)<br/> Wife<br/> <u>Mary</u> (1787- )<br/> (Buried at Camden East<br/> Anglican Cemetery)</p> | { | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>John Galbraith</u> (1817-1891)<br/> Wife <u>Mary Anne</u> (1809-1883)<br/> Born in Ireland<br/> (Buried in Camden East Anglican<br/> Cemetery)<br/> John married second time in<br/> 1890</li> <li>2. <u>Andrew Galbraith</u> (1820-1896)<br/> Married<br/> <u>Susan Black</u> (1829-1905)<br/> Born in Canada West<br/> (Buried at Reidville Cemetery)</li> <li>3. <u>Sam Galbraith</u> (1828-1901)<br/> Married<br/> <u>Mary Jane Gray</u> (1836-1917)<br/> Born in Ireland<br/> (Buried at Camden East United<br/> Church Cemetery)</li> <li>4. <u>William Galbraith</u> (1829-1903)<br/> Married<br/> <u>Eliza McWilliams</u> (1825-1895)<br/> Born in Canada West<br/> (Buried at Camden East United<br/> Church Cemetery)</li> </ol> |
|--|---|---|

### Timetable of Atlantic Crossings

1. Andrew in 1842
2. Samuel and William in 1843 or 1844
3. John with wife and 2 sons: William (6 yrs) and John (4 yrs)  
in 1846-7
4. Parents of the 4 brothers in 1847-1851
5. Two cousins (one of whom was James) came about the same time

In 1840's, a family group of 11 Galbraiths left County Armagh, in Northern Ireland (Ulster) and settled in Ontario. They came in about 4 different voyages spread over a period of 8 or 9 years. They all settled in Camden Township except one of the cousins who went to Renfrew County. He was travelling by way of the Ottawa River and the Rideau Canal and decided to go to Renfrew County instead of Camden when reaching Ottawa. There was plenty of work for new arrivals as villages and towns were expanding rapidly.





It is believed that the Camden Galbraiths took a good sailing vessel from Belfast to Quebec City. However, there were other ports of departure from Ireland and many of the poor Irish went to Liverpool which was a great departure port. The voyage likely took 1 to 4 months and at times was rough. Consequently sea sickness was common among the passengers. The living conditions varied from ship to ship and often the travel arrangements were made with the Captain of the ship. Passengers travelled by steerage or cabin class. Generally there was very little cabin space, so that nearly all immigrants travelled by steerage. Steerage passengers supplied their own bedding (there were bunks) and cooked their own food. The food was cooked in pots that hung on hooks over a long fireplace (sometimes 15 feet long). The cooking of food gave the passengers something to do during the long voyages. As they approached Newfoundland, they would see icebergs and fishing vessels if the sea fog permitted. About 33 miles east of Quebec City was the Grosse Island Immigration and Quarantine station. Generally the Canadian Immigration Officer and Doctor spent only about 15 minutes aboard the ship inspecting passengers. Conditions became much more serious during the typhoid and cholera epidemics which reached their climax about 1847. It is believed there may be 11,000 victims of the epidemics buried here. The station opened in 1832 and was closed in 1937. Next stop was Quebec City. As they approached Quebec they could hear the ringing of church bells, see impressive buildings with roofs that shone like silver in the sunlight, many small wood-burning steamers, the relatively large ocean-going sailing ships as well as 3 or 4 horse-boats that were crossing back and forth as ferry boats between Quebec and Levis. It was a strange new world.

From Quebec City to Montreal, they likely travelled by small wood-burning steamboats. At many docks along the route, were piles of cordwood, where steamers would stop to refuel. They likely had poor overnight accommodation at Montreal while arranging for the remainder of trip. Some immigrants just tented on the dock. Montreal Harbour was not dredged deep enough for ocean-going vessels until later on in the 1840's. The last Galbraith arrivals may have been able to sail all the way from Belfast to Montreal.

The Rideau Canal was opened in 1832. A circular trade route was begun in 1841 of towing barges down the St. Lawrence by small steamer and back to Kingston by way of the Ottawa River and the Rideau Canal. The deepening of the St. Lawrence Canals to 9 feet in 1843 at Cornwall and Lachine increased this business of towing barges so that in 1845 there were 30 small wood-burning steamers making the round trip. On the barges towed downstream was wheat, oats, flour, pork, potash and staves, and on the return trip to Kingston there was coal, salt, general merchandise and immigrants. The completion of the St. Lawrence Canals in 1847 foreshadowed the end of the Rideau Canal, as a commercial waterway. Again the later Galbraith arrivals may have benefited by another improvement





when a small steamer would take passengers from Montreal to near Coteau du Lac, where the rapids were bypassed by a coach over a plank road for a short distance and then a luxurious and larger steamer of the Royal Mail Line would take the passengers to Kingston and points west of Kingston. From Kingston or some point west of the city the Galbraiths would, of course, have to travel overland to Camden. Andrew eventually settled near Croydon and John, Samuel, William and James on Bethel Street, northeast of Camden East.

After the death of the oldest John Galbraith in 1855, his wife, Mary, went to live with the Adam McMahon family at Croydon. Her son Andrew lived on a farm nearby. The 1861 Census indicates Mary living with the McMahons. *the McMahon relatives all moved to Western Canada around 1870.*

The Galbraiths were Presbyterians but when they came to Camden East, there was no Presbyterian Church, so they became active members of the Methodist Church. The Croydon Galbraiths attended the Presbyterian Church at Reidville and many of them are buried at Reidville.

By the fourth and fifth generations, the Camden Galbraiths have been so thoroughly assimilated into the North American scene that it becomes difficult to carry on the record. At first, the main occupation was farming but their descendants have entered many other occupations. While considerable success came their way in time of peace, they also made significant contributions in wartime. Reginald Perry, grandson of Sam, served in the Boer War. In World War I: Harold Fairburn, grandson of Sam, Earl Irish, grandson of William, and Earl Galbraith, grandson of Andrew, died in action on the Western Front while Horace Galbraith, grandson of Samuel, and Arthur Galbraith, grandson of Andrew, had leg amputated. Because the Galbraiths had become so widely dispersed by World War II, it is difficult to give a fair summary of their achievements. However, special mention should be given to George Jackson who married a granddaughter of Sam. George was one of the 3-member team that directed the Canadian Civil Service *Commission* for many years which included the rapid expansion period of World War II.

It now appears that the last time that descendants of all four of the Galbraith brothers were together was at the funeral of William Galbraith in 1918 at the home of his sister, Mrs. Wellington Perry, Camden East.

Several books on geneology indicate that the name Galbraith, which has many variations, is Gaelic for "Stranger Briton". This would mean a descendant of the original people that lived south of the Highlands came to live in the Highlands. The maps of the Ancient Scottish Clans show the Galbraith clan living in the Strathclyde (Valley of the Clyde) with Dunbarton the chief town of the area, or in a location about 40 miles north of this one. This may mean that the Galbraith clan moved at some time. Glasgow is not shown on some maps because, it was not planned until a much later date. The Highlands were very much overpopulated.

*James Galbraith, grandson of John, participated in Riel Rebellion 1885  
Nelson Galbraith, great grandson of John, was Japanese prisoner - of -  
war for four years in World War II. Many descendants of the 4 Galbraith  
brothers have participated in various military engagements  
in Canada's history.*





This led to considerable feuding among the clans. In this feuding, the Galbraith clan was disbanded and the clansmen were left to join adjacent clans. The clan system lasted about 700 years and after the Battle of Culloden in 1746, the British Government disbanded all clans. The clan chiefs became the owners of the land. Generally, they eventually sold their holdings to rich people from the Lowlands or England. The new owners soon discovered that it was more profitable to raise sheep. This required much fewer people. The new owners forced the people called crofters to go elsewhere. At first, they went to other parts of the British Isles. Later many went to the new English speaking regions across the seas.

Northern Ireland and Scotland are only 11 miles apart at the narrowest point; consequently there has been considerable back and forth migration since ancient times. Gaelic is the native language of both areas. Some of the Galbraiths migrated to Northern Ireland. Geneological material relating to the Ancestors of the "Camden" Galbraiths will likely be found in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, Law Courts Building, Belfast. In the same building is the office of the Ulster-Scottish Historical Foundation which was set up to help persons find details about their Ulster Ancestors.

The "Camden" Galbraiths who had participated in a major exodus from the Scottish Highlands and later in another exodus from Ireland, participated in a third exodus. This time it was the exodus from Camden Township as new opportunities opened up to the West and South. William Galbraith, son of John, moved to Manitoba with his family as early as 1870's.

This material has been assembled by Edwin A.S. Galbraith. Some references are: "Historical Kingston" by Kingston Historical Society; "Mosaic of Kingston" by N and H Mika; "The St. Lawrence" by Toye, and various books by Edwin Guillet. The geneological atlas of Ireland indicates that Galbraiths settled on the southern border of County Ar-magh near the Town of Newton Hamilton.

Sept 25, 1976.

Dear Dr Burling -

I was glad to receive your letter but, regretfully, I only have a copy of the history of the Camden Galbraiths to send you. I am sending you it without charge. I have done charts on nearly all of my relatives and have a good copy of all of them in the County Museum in Napanee. I believe they have arrangements to provide copies. Unfortunately I don't have any copies to send out of the various family trees.

The family trees that I have given to the Napanee Museum are:

1. The five Galbraith family trees (there were four brothers and a cousin that settled in Camden)

2. The Tamworth Milligan family trees. There were at least five different Milligan family groups that settled in the County of Lennox and Addington and the Tamworth Milligans are only one of the five groups. Some of these groups are not related.

3. Joseph Rogers family of Tamworth vicinity, Sheffield Township. This Rogers group is not related to other Roger groups that came to the county before 1950.

4. David Gee that settled in Sheffield Township. David a brother of John Gee who settled in Kingston in 1840.

5. three Gilmore brothers that settled in Sheffield Township

6. Mc Mahons of Croydon, Camden Township  
The oldest Galbraith woman in Camden was a sister of one of the Mc Mahon wives; we believe she was a sister of the oldest Mc Mahon woman. This makes the Croydon Mc Mahons cousins of the four Galbraith brothers that settled in Camden. These Mc Mahons are not connected with Kingston Mc Mahons.

All my ancestors came to Canada in the period 1830 to 1850 to settle in Ernestown, Camden and Sheffield townships. A relative of mine Mrs Hugh Reid of Reidville between Enterprise and Centerville has assisted me in some areas. She is a devoted genealogist. She has seen my charts and understands them. Her address is:

Mrs Hugh Reid, RRA1, Enterprise, Ont., KOK 1Z0

I have not had an opportunity to meet your son, Peter but I was glad to hear about him. Dr Galbraith of Napanee came from U.S.A. His ancestors had also come from Scotland. His relationship is very remote with the Camden Galbraiths. The Camden Galbraiths often went to him for medical care however.

Lots of luck for your endeavour.

Yours respectfully Edwin A. S. Galbraith





